

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR.

VOL. 10.—NO. 48.

SALEM, COLUMBIANA COUNTY, OHIO, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1855.

ANN FEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

WHOLE NO. 510.

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GEORGIA KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The Know-Nothing party adopted the following platform. We published lately the Democratic platform of the same State. It is identical with this on the slavery question:

1. Resolved, That we ratify and approve of the platform of principles adopted by the late National Council of the American party at Philadelphia.
2. Resolved, That the American party unqualifiedly condemn, and will ever endeavor to counteract all efforts by any sect or party to bring about a union of Church and State, and utterly disclaim any intention to prescribe a religious test as a qualification for office.
3. Resolved, That as the Naturalization laws have been so long perverted to the basest purposes by corrupt political demagogues as to cause the foreign element to grow up to a dangerous power in our midst, deciding our political contests as it pleases, there exists an imperative necessity for their radical modification and stricter enforcement.
4. Resolved, That we reaffirm the Georgia platform of 1850, as indicating the right policy in the event of the contingencies therein mentioned; and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and carry out its principles.
5. Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the Administration of President Pierce for the appointment of foreigners to represent our country abroad; for appointing and retaining Free Sellers in office; and especially do we condemn the President for not removing Governor Rieder from office when it was first known that he had used his official station both to enable him to speculate in the Indian Reservations and to sustain and carry out the views of the Free Soil party of Kansas.
6. Resolved, That this Council, while repudiating the policy of allowing, in the future legislation of the country, unqualified foreign immigrants to become citizens, and while expressing opposition to the principles of the Nebraska Kansas Act, in relation to slavery as hostility to the constitutional rights of the South; and all persons who participate in such opposition as unfit to be recognized as members of the American party.
7. Resolved, That we concur in the opinion expressed in the meeting of our fellow-citizens of Columbus, held on the 25th day of July, 1855, that the time has arrived when our fellow-citizens should cease from their discussions, and forget the differences which have so long divided them, and that a common danger and common enemy should unite us for our common defense and safety, and that we will cheerfully co-operate with all who unite with us in the endeavor to accomplish so noble and patriotic an object.
8. Resolved, That the Western and Atlantic Railroad was projected and built for the general good of the whole people of Georgia; and we utterly condemn any policy which has sought or may seek to make it subservient to the interest or purpose of any political party.
9. Resolved, That we are in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, whenever it can be accomplished upon fair and honorable grounds, or whenever any European Power shall seek to make it a point from which to assail the rights and institutions of any portion of this country; and we strongly condemn the vacillating policy of the Administration, as calculated, if not designed, to defeat the acquisition of the Island.

WILLIAM HONE,
President of State Council.

"LET SLAVERY ALONE"

This is the chorus, in which slaveholder and doughface harmonize under the rules of sweetest concord. "Let it alone! say nothing about it!" So the *Buffalo Commercial* advised the late Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia. And so will sometimes, the robber say, when, after he has forcibly taken your purse, and you begin to cry "stop thief!" He is then greatly distressed, lest the peace of the neighborhood may be broken by your loud howl. Now, under the institutions of that State should be left to be formed according to the choice of those who should settle there—an honest and determined effort was made to give the right character to its first Legislature. That effort proved to be successful for freedom—for Kansas confessed that, by refusing to leave the settlers of Kansas alone to elect their own officers and their own laws, the very fact of their sending a *hired* armed force into Kansas, as they did, to prevent the exercise of the right of citizenship on the part of those lawfully entitled to vote, shows that in the judgment of Atchison and his accomplices who led on that Mexican army, a majority of the actual *bona fide* settlers were anti-slavery. This being the case, the slaveholders and their accomplices would not give up again to slavery what had been for two generations solemnly pledged to freedom—Atchison, with his mob of hired bullies from another State, invaded Kansas, conquered its peaceful citizens, and then proceeded to elect persons of their own invading force to membership in the Kansas Legislature.

At this stage of the case—when the free settlers of Kansas being conquered by a foreign enemy, were calling upon their fellow citizens in the sacred names of freedom, humanity and justice for protection from that unparalleled outrage—at this particular crisis in the cause of Republicanism, freedom and humanity, the *Buffalo Commercial* "advised," and the Silver Grey delegates to the K. N. Convention, "Oh, for God's sake, let slavery alone! Let us say nothing about it! Don't open that disturbing question again! Peace! Peace!"

When it is so potent, upon the very face of the times, that all that Atchison and his whisky-drinking, vagabond mob—all that the intelligent impression of oppression, robbery and bad conduct, is that we "leave it alone!" just now. It is almost too much, even to endure, in a community claiming to be Christian, the man who could so "let it alone!" We do most sincerely hope that he may be spared for repentance and reformation before he is called hence. The doctrine of "total depravity" is strongly illustrated in such political characters.—*Buffalo Express*.

TWO CHRISTIANS WANTED.

There is now a Reverend gentleman in this city from Missouri, endeavoring to contrive ways and means to take back to bondage two Christian men—brothers in the same church to which he belongs. He says his brethren are very valuable, and that they are chiefly on account of their sincere and unaffected piety. Our Missourian's bowels yearn with compassion for their condition here, and he is quite sure, if the officers would only bring him in contact with his "property," that he could convince them that it is their Christian duty to return to his service. Perhaps they will not go—who, then, has got two Christian men for sale?

Who has a life-lease on two Christian men—the consideration for hard work being hard fare, poor clothes, and an occasional flogging to say nothing of the salutary exercises under the lead of the slave-catcher from Missouri? Christian men wanted!

Who in Chicago, has two Christian men for sale? Pious men, sincere men, brothers in the church, only, are wanted.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE AMERICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN BOSTON.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

The Boston papers contain full reports of the proceedings of the American Party Convention, held in that city on Thursday last. The meeting held in the afternoon was with closed doors, the meeting in the evening was open and free. The evening meeting was organized by the choice of Dr. West, of Boston, for President, when taking the chair made a very neat speech. He was followed by Governor Gardner, who spoke at considerable length in defence of the action of the Northern delegates at Philadelphia.

Mr. Wilson said:
I need not say that I thank you sincerely for your kind and cordial greeting. It is always pleasant to have the approbation of our friends. It is more pleasant to have the approbation of our own countrymen; and if I had returned from Philadelphia and met your stern disapprobation, and I should have preferred that even to yours. (Applause.)
Sir, I went to Philadelphia, commissioned by the American party to maintain and defend the principles, measures and policy of the American party at Massachusetts, or the position which the American party of Massachusetts has assumed upon that question. (Applause.)
I went to Philadelphia with a determination to do everything that I could for peace, union and harmony; but I was determined, before I went, and while there, to be inflexibly true to the sentiments and convictions of Massachusetts. (Cheers.)
Sir, the slave power has forced upon us the slavery issue, which is situated on Main-street, between the bold, arrogant and determined chiefs of the black power would meet us there prepared to urge their peculiar interests.

It was struck, sir, by a remark of yours, the other night, at another place, and on another occasion, that this conflict at Philadelphia was not because we were there, and men of the South were there; but because God is in the heavens. That was a profound truth. God lives and reigns; and I tell you here tonight, that the agitation upon the question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic. (Applause and cheers.) When the last bondman can stand up and say, "I am a man, a brother, an American citizen, and I demand my rights as such," then and not till then, will the agitation of the slavery question cease in this Republic; (cheers) and that politician, whether he be a member of the American party or any other party, who believes that we can put our hands upon the arm of an intruder, inaugurated by Almighty God, sustained by every attribute of God, and everything pure and holy on earth, and arrest it, may be an enthusiast, but not a very far-seeing politician. (Applause.)

I rejoice here tonight that the issue has been met—that, for the first time in the history of the Republic, there has been a National Convention, and the North has maintained its manhood.—(Cheers.) I have been at a National Convention before. (Applause.) I stood in a National Convention in 1848, and then met these bold and arrogant, unscrupulous chiefs of the black power. They conquered, and we of the North submitted. Franks, Fremont, Fremont, Fremont, Fremont, men, that "sizzle" of 1848 has grown into a full rebellion of 1853. That little movement of 1848 has been followed by the delegates of thirteen sovereign States of this Union in 1855, and now the American party is forever emancipated from that degrading connection with the chiefs of the black power of the South. (Applause.)

I say the separation is final and complete. There is a high wall and deep ditch between us and them, and here tonight, before you and in this presence, I say, and I want you to say it to the Republic if my voice could be heard, that never more will we meet those men who were false to freedom at Philadelphia, and act in concert and in harmony with them. (Applause.) I would as soon see Franklin Pierce and Stephen Arnold Douglas, as the men who, at Philadelphia, adopted that majority platform. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, having separated ourselves, I trust forever from all sectional issues and combinations, let us stand solidly and manfully upon a broad national platform, that comprehends the whole country, and the people of the whole country—including the North. (Laughter.) We hear a great deal said about no North, no South, no East, no West, but, sir, we have found the West at last, (renewed laughter) and that we are large enough, our hearts are large enough, to embrace in our affections the whole country—including the South.

If the North, if the men of the North, had gone into the National Convention united, ready to maintain the sentiments of the people of the North, the men of the South, the true-hearted, liberal men of the Southern slave States, would have accepted the platform, and then, would have stood by us, and if they had been strictly down, would have fallen gloriously, fighting for the glory and honor of the South. I know what I say, and I say that there were men in that Convention from the South who would have agreed to restore free trade to Kansas, if it had not been for the treason of the State of New York. (Applause.)

If the North, in that Convention, had noted in concert and harmony we should have had a united North and a divided South; but before we went to Philadelphia, the chiefs of a baffled and defeated faction in the State of New York—men who were organized to break down William H. Seward, (cheers) and for no other purpose—who went to Philadelphia prepared to put their heels upon our necks, to crush us at the North, if they could not survive and be the little and insignificant chiefs of a baffled faction in the city and State of New York (cheers).

And, gentlemen, the cause of the country, the cause of freedom, the cause of the American party, was sacrificed by these little insignificant leaders, to gratify their own petty ambition. Sir, they will be scorned and hissed in the State of New York. The American party of that State will trample upon them. (Cheers.) I told them that that convention, that William H. Seward's heel upon their necks, and that they were dead. Their own party, their own followers, will place them in their graves, and we shall have the pleasure of trampling upon them. (Applause.)

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I trust that everything which we can do, we, the American party of Massachusetts, will do, to unite and harmonize with our friends in New England, in the Central States, and in the West.

Let no little petty ambitions of public men in Massachusetts or elsewhere defeat the high and exalted hopes of the country. (Cheers.)

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Let us adjust all that is narrow, bigoted, or intolerant. Let us place the principles of the party in harmony with the Democratic sentiment of the age, and we shall triumph. We may be defeated in 1856. I believe, however, if we are wise, we shall triumph in Massachusetts, in New England, and in all our States. We shall elect the next Congress, committed to the policy of freedom. We shall elect a President of the United States, who will be true to the cause of human liberty, and who will be true to the American mission. (Cheers.)

The speeches were well received, and the course pursued by the delegates unanimously endorsed.

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If the North, if the men of the North, had gone into the National Convention united, ready to maintain the sentiments of the people of the North, the men of the South, the true-hearted, liberal men of the Southern slave States, would have accepted the platform, and then, would have stood by us, and if they had been strictly down, would have fallen gloriously, fighting for the glory and honor of the South. I know what I say, and I say that there were men in that Convention from the South who would have agreed to restore free trade to Kansas, if it had not been for the treason of the State of New York. (Applause.)

If the North, in that Convention, had noted in concert and harmony we should have had a united North and a divided South; but before we went to Philadelphia, the chiefs of a baffled and defeated faction in the State of New York—men who were organized to break down William H. Seward, (cheers) and for no other purpose—who went to Philadelphia prepared to put their heels upon our necks, to crush us at the North, if they could not survive and be the little and insignificant chiefs of a baffled faction in the city and State of New York (cheers).

And, gentlemen, the cause of the country, the cause of freedom, the cause of the American party, was sacrificed by these little insignificant leaders, to gratify their own petty ambition. Sir, they will be scorned and hissed in the State of New York. The American party of that State will trample upon them. (Cheers.) I told them that that convention, that William H. Seward's heel upon their necks, and that they were dead. Their own party, their own followers, will place them in their graves, and we shall have the pleasure of trampling upon them. (Applause.)

Sir, we have taken our position in Massachusetts today. You have concluded as a nation of your delegates. I had no doubt what your action would be; but, gentlemen, I ask you for a moment to turn your attention from your own political position, and to look at the position of the country. The slavery question is a question of life and death to the liberty demands—that the people of the free States shall act together, in concert and harmony. We are a nation of men who think alike, feel alike, and in the future will act alike.

I trust that everything which we can do, we, the American party of Massachusetts, will do, to unite and harmonize with our friends in New England, in the Central States, and in the West.

Let no little petty ambitions of public men in Massachusetts or elsewhere defeat the high and exalted hopes of the country. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I do not propose, at this late hour, to detain you longer. I have briefly expressed my own feeling and wishes in this matter, and I have said in our duty. We have committed ourselves to the policy of freedom. We have avowed our determination to carry out those American principles for which this party in Massachusetts was organized. Let us carry out those principles. Let us place the American party in harmony with the wants of the country and progressive advancement of the cause of human liberty in America.

Let us adjust all that is narrow, bigoted, or intolerant. Let us place the principles of the party in harmony with the Democratic sentiment of the age, and we shall triumph. We may be defeated in 1856. I believe, however, if we are wise, we shall triumph in Massachusetts, in New England, and in all our States. We shall elect the next Congress, committed to the policy of freedom. We shall elect a President of the United States, who will be true to the cause of human liberty, and who will be true to the American mission. (Cheers.)

The speeches were well received, and the course pursued by the delegates unanimously endorsed.

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From the St. Louis Democrat, June 26.

CURIOUS SLAVE CASE.

An interesting trial was opened yesterday afternoon at Justice Allen's Court in Vine-st. Robert Bartlett, negro-trader, No. 55 Oliver-st., accused Thomas Matthews, a well-known and highly respected citizen, of having given his slave girl Fanny Watkins forged free papers for herself and her sister Susan.

Bartlett informed us that he purchased Fanny (who is a girl of sixteen years of age) from the man Matthews. We both and frankly met the issue. I knew, sir, before I went to Philadelphia, that the bold, arrogant and determined chiefs of the black power would meet us there prepared to urge their peculiar interests.

It was struck, sir, by a remark of yours, the other night, at another place, and on another occasion, that this conflict at Philadelphia was not because we were there, and men of the South were there; but because God is in the heavens. That was a profound truth. God lives and reigns; and I tell you here tonight, that the agitation upon the question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic. (Applause and cheers.) When the last bondman can stand up and say, "I am a man, a brother, an American citizen, and I demand my rights as such," then and not till then, will the agitation of the slavery question cease in this Republic; (cheers) and that politician, whether he be a member of the American party or any other party, who believes that we can put our hands upon the arm of an intruder, inaugurated by Almighty God, sustained by every attribute of God, and everything pure and holy on earth, and arrest it, may be an enthusiast, but not a very far-seeing politician. (Applause.)

I rejoice here tonight that the issue has been met—that, for the first time in the history of the Republic, there has been a National Convention, and the North has maintained its manhood.—(Cheers.) I have been at a National Convention before. (Applause.) I stood in a National Convention in 1848, and then met these bold and arrogant, unscrupulous chiefs of the black power. They conquered, and we of the North submitted. Franks, Fremont, Fremont, Fremont, Fremont, men, that "sizzle" of 1848 has grown into a full rebellion of 1853. That little movement of 1848 has been followed by the delegates of thirteen sovereign States of this Union in 1855, and now the American party is forever emancipated from that degrading connection with the chiefs of the black power of the South. (Applause.)

I say the separation is final and complete. There is a high wall and deep ditch between us and them, and here tonight, before you and in this presence, I say, and I want you to say it to the Republic if my voice could be heard, that never more will we meet those men who were false to freedom at Philadelphia, and act in concert and in harmony with them. (Applause.) I would as soon see Franklin Pierce and Stephen Arnold Douglas, as the men who, at Philadelphia, adopted that majority platform. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, having separated ourselves, I trust forever from all sectional issues and combinations, let us stand solidly and manfully upon a broad national platform, that comprehends the whole country, and the people of the whole country—including the North. (Laughter.) We hear